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ARBATOV VIEWS CPSU CONGRESS STAND ON DISARMAMENT

PM111449 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Remarks by Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada, to "our correspondent" A. Baranov under the rubric "It Is Not Too Late!": "The World Is Too Fragile for Wars" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Arbatov] The main feature of the Soviet Union's new peace proposals is certainly their unprecedented scale, complexity, and extremely concrete nature. Postwar history records many different initiatives and "packages" of proposals touching on particular aspects of the disarmament problem. But today we are dealing with a document of a fundamentally new nature -- an integral, detailed concept of ensuring international security. Some aspects of it were formulated by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech to French parliamentarians in October of last year and in subsequent speeches, particularly during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement contains proposals as a result of which these major ideas have, so to speak, acquired new flesh and become a program for mankind's liberation from the threats inherent in the existence and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction.

Now, at the congress, the Soviet concept of international security has been presented to the world in detailed form. Let me remind you of its main provisions.

First, there is the conslusion that the security problem is essentially a political problem, and it is futile to attempt to resolve it by military-technical means. Not the arms race, but disarmament strengthens security.

There is also the awareness that in our age security cannot be achieved at the expense or to the detriment of others, that it can only be mutual (if we are talking about USSR-U.S. relations) or universal -- if we have in mind the international situation as a whole. Security today can only be security for all.

It is also obvious that although militarism is manifested more than ever before in U.S. policy, that policy does not accord with the United States' real national interest, not to mention the fact that the world is much bigger than the United States and cannot be reduced to it alone. It follows from this that the potential for peace is very great, even if you include the West in the reckoning.

Lastly, there is the need to realize that the world is very complex and is in the process of change; that nobody can freeze that process and fix the "status quo" forever; and that in the world arena the legitimate interests, both political and economic, of many states intersect and must be taken carefully into account, or else there will be no genuine security.

To sum all this up, there is the conclusion that the modern world has become too small and fragile for wars and strong-arm policies. It is necessary to break decisively and irreversibly with the way of thinking and acting which has for centuries been based on the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts.

It is hardly necessary to mention the decisive significance which the task of putting an end to the arms race acquires in this connection.

That is the conceptual basis of the new Soviet proposals. Their main point, as is well known, is the program for phased nuclear disarmament, which it is proposed to complete by the end of this century. This all-embracing plan made a tremendous impression on the world public and, without exaggeration, has given rise to prolonged embarrassment in the governments of a number of states, above all the U.S. Administration. As American observers note, the USSR's initiatives put many Western politicians on the "defensive," since they were clearly unprepared for this turn of events.

A rather odd situation has arisen. Broad public opinion (including public opinion in the United States and Western Europe) supported the idea, the proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons. But many of those whom Western sociology calls "leaders" ["lidery"] (this means not only the leadership circles in this or that country, but public figures and politicians in general, experts, those who play a direct part in forming public opinion, and so forth) adopted a negative stance.

It seems to me that the Soviet proposals appear too radical for some of them. To some extent that is understandable. People are so accustomed to nuclear weapons and the foreign policy ideas arising from the existence of these weapons that they apparently cannot break out of the vicious circle, reorient themselves, and see that a decisive break with old ideas and a new way of thinking are necessary for survival, for the creation of really firm guarantees of peace. In response to the doubts expressed by such people, in his interview for the French Communists' newspaper L'HUMANITE, when asked whether a world without weapons, a world without wars is possible at all, M.S. Gorbachev said: "I would like to answer that question with another question: Is it conceivable to preserve human civilization by continuing the constantly accelerating arms race, whipping up tension, and balancing ever closer, so to speak, to the brink of war?" In other words, detente and the elimination of mass destruction weapons are not only the most desirable, but the only realistic ways of preserving "mir" [Russian word meaning "peace" or "the world"] in both senses -- both as the opposite of war and as the planet on which people live. Here other questions also suggest themselves.

If everyone (up to and including the U.S. President) agrees in principle that a nuclear war must not be waged and cannot be won, then how, one wonders, can the continuing nuclear arms race be justified?

It is far from easy for the United States to answer these questions, as was again shown in President Reagan's message to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on the eve of the congress. The message was a strange combination of verbal assurances in support of certain ideas contained in the 15 January statement (including the idea of the need for the total elimination of nuclear arms) and numerous stipulations and unrealistic proposals -- a combination which only intensifies the doubts as to the present administration's willingness to take even the first step toward ending the arms race.

The strength of the Soviet proposals lies precisely in the fact that they present in United States and NATO with a dilemma: Either join in the good-neighborly quest for paths to disarmament, or expose yourself in the people's eyes and demonstrate that all your talk about the desire to save mankind from the threat of nuclear confrontation is mere hypocrisy. Of course, they try to avoid this choice under cover of all kinds of farfetched arguments and pretexts.

One of these is that the West cannot remain "nuclear-naked" (that is what they call it!), since the Soviet Union, they say, has superiority in conventional arms.

But M.S. Gorbachev has already said repeatedly that this argument is essentially incorrect -- the USSR has no such superiority. The Soviet disarmament program offers an opportunity for a sharp reduction in the level of conventional arms, too. This was stressed once again in the Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress. It is all the more important to take this opportunity, because today these types of arms, or at least some of them, are approaching nuclear weapons in terms of destructive power.

Of course, we do not regard the 15 January statement as some kind of ultimatum, but as a basis for talks. However, as has already been agreed (and again confirmed in Geneva), this means talks with a specific, clear, unambivalent aim: to prevent an arms race in space and stop it on earth. We try to use all available means of persuasion and the force of example in this direction. To this end the USSR has taken certain important unilateral steps -- for instance, the reduction in the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, or the imposition of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, including those used for the resolution of national economic tasks.

I would like to note another aspect, too -- the consistency with which the Soviet Union tries to clear away the obstacles to an agreement. One example of this is our position on the question of monitoring, of the verification of the agreements which have been concluded or are under discussion. "Disarmament without verification is impossible, but verification without disarmament is pointless" -- that is how Comrade M.S. Gorbachev defined the USSR's position on this question. And this position was reflected in concrete Soviet proposals on many questions, including the question of ending nuclear tests. This took away a favorite trump card from those of our opponents who have tried for a long time to speculate on this problem by depicting the USSR's position as an obstacle to the attainment of agreement.

Of course, the Soviet leadership is aware that all the problems raised in our proposals cannot be resolved at once. At the same time, as was noted in the Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress, on a number of questions (in particular, the banning of all nuclear tests and medium-range weapons in Europe) a solution could be found rapidly -- before the new Soviet-American summit meeting which is planned for this year. That meeting will be pointless unless it leads to the resolution of some relatively major problems associated with the most important matter in relations between the two countries -- ensuring international security, lessening the threat of war, and limiting arms.

A serious debate is now taking place in the West, and that includes political circles and the broad public in the United States, too. A struggle lies ahead, in the course of which the polarization will be stepped up between the mighty forces of the military-industrial complex, militarist forces, and extreme right-wing politicians on the one hand, and on the other those sober-minded political and public circles which understand U.S. national interests differently, or, to put it more simply, correctly. This is no easy struggle. Those who advocate the arms race and "cold war" hold firm positions in the present U.S. Administration and in Congress. Another very substantial factor on their side is the force of many years of traditions which place the "right of the strong" above other arguments in the resolution of international questions. However, more and more people are realizing that continuing to follow these "traditions" today means subjecting all mankind to the threat of nuclear self-destruction.

Nuclear war is equally unacceptable to all the peoples. Moreover, it is obvious now that the arms race is also becoming unacceptable. Capitalism hoped, by imposing military rivalry on us, to undermine socialism's economic potential.

Now it is becoming clear that even for the richest Western countries -- I mean the United States -- the present military spending is an unjustifiable luxury which results in a state debt on a fantastic scale, in excess of $2 trillion. Subsequent administrations and subsequent generations of American taxpayers have to pay for the present crazy extravagance. But not only them. The existing financial and economic machinery forces other states -- including the poorest -- to pay for this extravagance on America's part (through high interest rates and the excessively high dollar rate).

Along with the economic problems which are the direct consequence of the arms race, the present U.S. course also gives rise to political problems. They include the growth of political disagreements between the United States and its allies, including disagreements over the "star wars" question. Many West Europeans are afraid that once it has protected itself with a "space shield" (in whose impenetrability, it is true, hardly anyone except President Reagan believes, not even many members of his administration), the United States will act in a more unbridled way in various parts of the world, including Europe, and might not withstand the temptation to risk even a nuclear clash.

The attention of millions of people is today fixed on the 27th CPSU Congress materials, in which there is a resolute appeal to prevent nuclear catastrophe and do everything possible to preserve the future for mankind.

CHERNYSHEV ON UK REJECTION OF SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD111557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1449 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Commentary by TASS military observer Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- As the PRESS ASSOCIATION hurried to report, Prime Minister Thatcher of Great Britain has given her response to the Soviet proposals of 1 January. According to THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the British prime minister rejected the key points of the USSR's proposals on nuclear arms control relating to the British nuclear forces. Officials have let it be known, the newspaper writes, that the British Government does not approve of any plan envisaging a freeze in the program for the buildup of Great Britain's nuclear armaments, and that nuclear weapons are essential "in the foreseeable future" as a factor of mutual restraint.

Quite recently the prime minister of Great Britain was fighting for the removal from Europe of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles and, alongside several other West European leaders, she called for this problem not to be linked with strategic weapons and space. But now that the USSR has clearly expressed a willingness to act in precisely such a way and to totally eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone on a reciprocal basis, official London has completely lost its sha[illegible] "enthusiasm." The realism and fairness of the Soviet plan have clearly not be[illegible]o the taste of the London advocates of nuclear weapons.

What is going on? When you ask yourself this question, you cannot help recalling that it was precisely M. Thatcher who last year loudly repeated from the rostrum the not unfamiliar words of W. Churchill: "First and foremost take steps so as not to let nuclear weapons out of your grasp until you are certain and more than certain that you have in your hands other means of preserving peace." And the present prime minister is "taking steps," "not letting" nuclear weapons "out of her grasp."

And moreover, she was the first among the West European leaders to hitch her country to the U.S. "star wars" program in order to have involvement in space strike weapons and to participate in the development of this "means of preserving peace," as it is understood in Washington. One can hardly suppose that London does not realize that both Britain's refusal to make what contribution it can to the cause of reducing Soviet and U.S. medium-range missile in the European zone, and the continuation of the "star wars" program, are a barrier to activating the nuclear and space weapons talks in Geneva. What then is the worth of Mrs Thatcher's declarations, having stated once that these talks "hold hope for guaranteeing peace worldwide"?

How can the prime minister be concerned for the withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Europe if in February 1985, addressing the U.S. Congress, she took enormous credit for the very fact that Great Britain was the first country to deploy the new U.S. cruise missiles on its territory and "set an example to the other" West European NATO countries? And now again she has complete foundation for "boasting" over the fact that she is following obediently in the wake of the adventurist and militarist policy of those U.S. circles which are against measures to stabilize the international situation and remove the threat of nuclear disaster. It is a question of yet another manifestation of the rejection of Great Britain's national interests, a rejection which made itself felt recently in the Westland helicopter company affair, where Mrs. Thatcher gave preference to a pro-U.S. rather than a European approach.

The Tory government in no way wishes to abandon its own nuclear ambitions. It is not enough for the government that, owing to the military policy of the Thatcher cabinet, Great Britain has virtually been transformed into a "powder keg," the fuse of which stretches to the White House in Washington. Calculating in terms of per capita of population, the country now spends more than any West European NATO member on military needs, and its military budget, taking inflation into account, has been growing unceasingly now for 7 years.

The prime minister has again confirmed that her government remains firmly devoted to plans for equipping the British submarine fleet with Trident, a most advanced nuclear missile system. As is known, this will cost British taxpayers an astronomical sum -- in the region of 11 billion pounds. In this the Tory cabinet has ignored the opinion of the majority of Britons, who, as the results of public opinion polls have shown, are against this program and think that Trident missiles are nothing other than a nuclear first-strike weapon. As the British paper THE OBSERVER wrote, the acquisition of these missiles "significantly exceeds" even those requirements which Great Britain established for itself, having armed itself with the doctrine of "nuclear restraint." Such marked growth of the country's nuclear potential, THE FINANCIAL TIMES stressed, cannot be justified by any talk about "defense interests".

Thatcher's "answer" to the Soviet proposals, her decision not to stop the quantitative buildup of her corresponding nuclear arms, if a Soviet-U.S. accord is reached on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in the European zone, and her confirmation of plans for a concentrated buildup of so-called British "independent nuclear restraint forces" cast doubt upon the sincerity of the British leadership's statements about adherence to the cause of peace and arms reduction. Giving an interview to the newspaper LA REPUBBLICA last year, Mrs. Thatcher said: "Europe is going resolutely forward, but I, following the example of schoolteachers, would write in the exercise-books of pupils, from time to time: 'You could have done better.'" Evidently, the world community can write on the British prime minister's "answer," with every reason: "You could not have done worse."

KARPOV BRIEFS PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD071829 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest March 7 TASS -- Deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries have had a meeting here today. They heard the account of the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, ambassador at large Viktor Karpov, on the results of the latest round of the talks.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN WARSAW

PM101521 Moscow IZVESTIYA 11 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On Routine Session of Warsaw Pact Member States Foreign Ministers Committee"]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding reached, a routine session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states will be held in Warsaw in the second half of March 1986.

DELEGATIONS' 4 MARCH ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM051141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 12

[TASS report: "Cordial Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] At the meeting between the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society aktiv it was noted that this mass public organization is the CPSU's active assistant in the all-around development of the two countries' fraternal relations. They are strengthening steadily in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and the joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration signed in June last year. Those taking part in the meeting wished the fraternal people advancing to the Sixth CPV Congress great successes in building socialism and defending their motherland.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, stressed that the forum of the Communists of the Land of the Soviets and the documents adopted at it mark a new step in the life of Soviet society. They inspire the SRV people to further headway on the path of socialism, he stressed. Side by side with the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese working people are implementing social plans and link all their achievements with the cooperation and effective aid of the USSR. The guest expressed the certainty that the time-tested Vietnamese-Soviet friendship will continue to strengthen and develop.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] delegation headed by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, was a guest of the Stavropol Kray agroindustrial complex.

A Soviet-Mongolian friendship meeting was held at the Konstantinovskoye village culture center.

Addressing those taking part in the meeting, J. Batmonh noted that the monolithic cohesion of Soviet people around the CPSU and the all-around labor enthusiasm with which the congress documents have been welcomed make an ineradicable impression. The delegation laid flowers at the monument of V.I. Lenin on Stavropol's central square.

The fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples is being enriched every year with real, specific deeds. This was stressed at a meeting between the BCP delegation and the collective of the Tbilisi "Elva" science and production association. "We are impressed by the businesslike, constructive nature of the Soviet Communists' congress," G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, noted. "It may already be said with satisfaction that its decisions will be of exceptional importance not only for the life of the Land of the Soviets."

Talks were held at the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's Academy of Sciences. The BCP envoys laid flowers at the monument of V.I. Lenin.

DELEGATIONS' 5 MARCH ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM101141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 12

[TASS report: "Cordial Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] The names of the foreign parties and movements may vary, but they all share the same conviction that only the unity of communists and all the planet's progressive forces can make it possible to remove the threat of a new war and guarantee people their paramount right -- the right to life and the opportunity to advance down the road of peace and progress. This was noted during meetings between Soviet people and foreign guests at the 27th CPSU Congress on 5 March.

The BCP delegation headed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, visited one of the pavilions at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, where an exhibition under the title "Science, Technology, Production 1986" is on display. The delegation members saw models of flexible automated production facilities that are to be introduced in the USSR national economy in the near future with the aim of promoting accelerated retooling of the economy.

Workers at Moscow's Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant warmly welcomed the MSZMP delegation headed by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. The fraternal country's envoys toured production facilities and heard about the collective's achievements in implementing the tasks of socioeconomic development. They inquired about progress in retooling the enterprise and producing new machinery.

The guests were greeted by A.M. Svyatenko, secretary of the plant party committee; Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Komarov, a fitter; and K.I. Meshchankin, chief of the installation shop.

"The Soviet Communists' desire for peace and for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, fully coincides with the Hungarian Communists' interests and plans," J. Kadar said. He spoke highly of the congress' work and emphasized its tremendous international significance.

The fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, contribute to both countries' socioeconomic progress and to the strengthening of the entire socialist community, the MSZMP leader stated.

J. Kadar briefed those present on the work of Hungarian party organizations and labor collectives in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. He emphasized that Hungary favors a further strengthening of fraternal relations with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The PZPR delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, visited Moscow's Metal-Cutting Machine Tools Experimental Scientific Research Institute Science-and-Production Association and the Stankokonstruktsiya plant. It toured production facilities and viewed the working and living conditions of the personnel at the association, which actively cooperates with allied enterprises in Poland.

A meeting was held between members of the delegation and the association's party and economic aktiv. The Polish leader expressed interest in questions of the further development of cooperation between the two countries' machine builders, the role of trade unions and working people in production management, and the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization.

The Polish comrades also visited the all-union arts exhibition under the title "We Are Building Communism," which is on display at Moscow's Central Exhibition Hall. The guests saw paintings, sculptures, and drawings depicting the Soviet people's achievements in all spheres of life.

The CPCZ delegation headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, was warmly welcomed by the collective of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems Institute of (Automation and Telemechanics) Control Problems. Long-standing cooperation links exist between this collective and the fraternal country's workers. Training of specialists for Czechoslovakia and joint research are a good tradition.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are proceeding shoulder to shoulder, jointly implementing the tasks of communist and socialist building and defending the cause of peace on the planet in single combat formation. This was emphasized by members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] during their visit to the Moscow Mikromashina plant. The fraternal country's envoys were greeted by Yu.V. Loginov, secretary of the party committee, and director B.N. Lazarev.

The guests toured production facilities and inquired about their retooling and about efforts to improve the quality of household electrical goods. In conversation, the vanguard role of communists in the implementation of the enterprise's economic and social plans was noted.

"All progressive mankind is following the 27th CPSU Congress proceedings with great attention," Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, stated. "Its decisions will have a great impact on the development of the international communist and workers movement. Strengthening the USSR's economic potential is one of the Soviet people's most important tasks, and so we sincerely wish the fraternal people success in translating the plans outlined by the congress into reality. Our participation in the work of the historic forum and conversations with the working class of the Land of the Soviets have provided us with a good opportunity to study the USSR's practical experience in the most varied spheres of life."

The MPRP delegation headed by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, met with workers of the Trunovskiy agroindustrial association's Donskoy mechanized interfarm livestock fattening complex in Stavropol Kray. The fraternal party's envoys were acquainted with experience in the introduction and improvement of intensive techniques and the social restructuring of the country.

The Mongolian comrades described how, under the impact of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the Mongolian people in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet people are augmenting their efforts to further strengthen world socialism's economic potential and its prestige in the international arena.

The Hero City on the Volga fraternally welcomed the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WKP] headed by Kang Song-san, member of the WKP Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK Administration Council. The WKP envoys were very interested to see Volgograd's F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Tractor Plant. Later, a Soviet-Korean friendship meeting was held in an assembly shop. Words of greetings were addressed to the guests by V.M. Babakov, secretary of the enterprise party committee; Hero of Socialist Labor M.K. Arkatov, a forge shop worker; and Valentina Ponomareva, secretary of the shop Komsomol organization. They declared that the people of Volgograd resolutely support the DPRK people's demands for a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, and also the DPRK's efforts for the country's reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The delegation head expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their assistance in the liberation and national rebirth of the DPRK and their support in building a socialist society in the DPRK. He assured them that the WKP and the Korean people would continue to spare no effort to further strengthen the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation with the USSR.

At the CPSU obkom the Korean comrades were briefed on the party organization's work in accelerating scientific and technical progress in industry and agriculture and on the oblast's development prospects in the new 5-year plan.

The guests acquainted themselves with the historic sites of the Battle of Stalingrad and visited the "Battle of Stalingrad" panoramic museum and the memorial complex on Mamayev Kurgan. They laid wreaths at the Hall of Military Glory. The WKP envoys honored the memory of the city's heroic defenders with a minute's silence. They laid flowers at the Eternal Flame on Dead Heroes' Square.

Meetings between the LCY delegation and Leningraders took place under the banner of international solidarity. The guests visited the Elektrosila Production Association, which has long-standing links with Yugoslavia. Turbine units and hydroelectric generators from this enterprise are in service at the Lukovac, Kostolac, and Djerdap-1 power stations. Close cooperation also links the Elektrosila workers with workers of Rade Koncar -- an allied enterprise in Leningrad's twin city of Zagreb. A.Ya. Kapustin, a turner and Lenin Komsomol prizewinner, spoke at the meeting with the guests about the fruitful development of these ties, which enrich the experience of socialist integration.

D. Belovski, delegation head and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, conveyed fraternal greetings from Yugoslavia's Communists and working class to Elektrosila.

"Lenin's city and its great sacrifices, which we hold sacred, are an example of heroic struggle against fascism and a symbol of courage and staunchness, he emphasized. One in ten Yugoslavs also died in the struggle for freedom against our common enemy. This is why we say that our friendship was sealed by blood jointly shed. We view with respect the efforts by Elektrosila workers to accelerate scientific and technical progress and enhance production efficiency.

"Every Yugoslav," the guest went on, "supports the USSR's initiatives aimed at preserving peace and preventing nuclear war."

The speaker said that the plans for cooperation between the two countries' peoples are defined in joint documents that are imbued with a feeling of friendship and a desire to strengthen these ties. It would like to assure the people of Leningrad and the entire Soviet Union that they have a friend in Socialist Yugoslavia, he observed.

The delegation members visited the Lenin memorial at Smolnyy and laid flowers at the monument to the leader. In memory of the Leningraders' exploits during the Great Patriotic War, the guests laid flowers at the Piskarevkoye memorial cemetery and on Victory Square, where the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad stands.

Members of the RCP delegation were received by scientists and production workers of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Ye.O. Apton Electric-Welding Institute.

"We are glad of the opportunity to visit the hero city of Kiev and the world-famous Institute of Electric Welding," C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of Romania, said at the meeting with the collective of this major intersector scientific and technical complex. "Romania's Communists and working people follow the Soviet people's achievements in the development of the economy and culture and in the cause of enhancing living standards with great interest and sincerely rejoice in them, regarding them as a major contribution to socialism's increasing might and influence in the world."

The guest expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the USSR. He noted that with every passing year the relations of friendship and cooperation that have become a tradition are developing in the party and the state sphere and between mass and public organizations, between many cities, districts and regions of Romania and the Soviet Union, including the Ukrainian SSR.

"We are firmly convinced that, if we act jointly in the spirit of the accords achieved at summit level, Romanian-Soviet friendship and multifaceted cooperation will continue to deepen to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and the Soviet peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace." C. Dascalescu declared that Romania's Communists and all its working people fully support the new Soviet initiatives contained in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement.

The members of the RCP delegation were acquainted with the latest work of the Paton Institute scientists, who maintain close contacts with Romanian scientific research organizations. Joint work with Romanian scientists and specialists on the implementation and practical application of the "Svarka" [welding] multilateral CEMA cooperation program has been proceeding successfully for over 14 years now.

The guests visited one of the major new housing areas, inspected an improved-design multistory block ready to be handed over for service, and visited a worker's apartment. Delegation members visited the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" memorial complex.

GORBACHEV ANSWERS INSTITUTE OF LIFE'S QUESTIONS

LD112002 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 11 Mar 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Professor Maurice Marois, founder and general delegate of the International Institute of Life which unites the efforts of scientists of different countries in the name of putting science at the service of preserving life on earth, has sent a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The letter said that the dialogue started in Geneva on November 19, 1985, can acquire historic significance if the top leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States speak out for life, urging all the world's nations to support programs covering the more important aspects of the relationship of science and society. It cannot be that man will fail to find solutions to problems he himself has posed. The ideas of the Institute of Life, the letter said, use the example of Louis Pasteur, a man of struggle and hope who believed unshakeably that the peoples will reach accord not to destroy but to create. Following is Mikhail Gorbachev's reply:

"Esteemed Professor M. Marois. It is with great interest that I read your letter sent to me and simultaneously to President Ronald Reagan. Thank you for the information about the activities and plans of the Institute of Life. As seen from your letter, the institute is concerned with really vital issues which in one way or another trouble any thinking person regardless of which country he lives in and even of what ideological views and political convictions he holds. The consequences of the use of newest technology for people's life; food resources and food; the environment and the living world; ethics and biomedicine; science, education, television and the future of humanity -- these and other subjects the Institute of Life is working on have been raised by life itself and are becoming ever more urgent, and sometimes acute and burning, with every passing year. Maybe not all have become aware of this as yet but all will come to feel and realize this tomorrow -- not later than by the next millenium. Here are my answers to your questions:

The first question: 'Do you think that from the biological, philosophical and political standpoints proclaiming life, especially human life, the supreme value is the priority task of our time?' I could answer this question in so many words: 'Yes, I certainly do.' But I would like to add this: The question you put has interested the best minds of mankind, one may say, ever since there appeared thinkers in the human race. But in our nuclear-space age it has acquired a new dimension and showed a new facet. F. Dostoyevskiy wrote in his time, which was in terms of history only recently: 'The mystery of human life is not in merely living but in what to live for.' I would not dispute this formula but just ponder the new content it is being filled with in the nuclear age. I would say that in our time it is worthwhile devoting one's life to saving the very life on earth. There is no goal more important.

"Such a problem has arisen never before in human history. But now it has presented itself, crudely and visibly, with ruthless implacability, in the most practical terms. Nobody can brush it away because it concerns all. And I am conviced that it should be solved by the efforts of the present, the living generation. We cannot, we simply have no right to turn the fulfilment of this task over to succeeding generations.

Either we shall accomplish it in the foreseeable historical time and deliver our children and our grandchildren from the heavy burden of existence under the constant threat of a probable and almost instantaneous self-destruction of humanity, or we shall not accomplish it now and then, even if the worst does not come to the worst, it will be inconceivably hard or even impossible to accomplish it.

"The arms race has already brought mankind to a critical line beyond which it will be faced with the problem of whether it will be able -- considering the technical characteristics of new types of ground or space arms -- to curb this race. If we cross this line, life on earth will hang by a thread which may snap at any moment. No doubt, we must live and act in a new, different way in order to survive. This refers, in the first place, to the co-existence of states. It is their relationships that constitute the anatomy and physiology of what we call international life. Relations between states should rest on respect for mutual interests, primarily, for the interests of security that would be ensured by material, politico-legal, and moral-psychological guarantees, on cooperation both in the search for ways to save life and in the solution of a series of global problems on which the quality of this life depends. In other words, the old order of things, under which national security was seenllying, primarily, with military-technical solutions and power politics and under which the world has become a hostage of nuclear death, must give place to an all-embracing security system covering all spheres of international relations. Mankind can and must live in harmony with nature, but to be able to do so it must live in accord with itself. That is how the question was posed at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Now your second question: 'Are you prepared, in the interests of organising a peaceful life on the planet and the flourishing of every individual and all people, to include the contribution of our 'Science at the Service of Life' programme in the perspective of cooperation and meetings between the two superpowers and of entire international cooperation?"

"In the first place I must say that we have never claimed and do not claim now the role of a 'superpower' and we believe that no one must claim this role if we are willing to rebuild international life along really new lines and thus preserve life on our planet. Present-day science and technology offer an opportunity to improve, in the full sense of the word, life on earth, to create conditions for an all-round development of every personality. But it is also they, the creations of man's mind and hands, that jeopardize the very existence of the human race. A crying contradiction! We want science to cease to be the servant of two masters, of life and death. We want it to serve life only.

"The ideas contained in the 'Science at the Service of Life' programme are essentially such that their real implementation presupposes the pooling of effort both by the USSR and the USA and entire humanity. In this light one will find understandable our affirmative answer to your third question: 'Are you prepared to consider the programme proposals to be worked out by the Institute of Life during the forthcoming international scientific conference which is to be attended mostly by scientists from the two superpowers?'

"We are ready to consider these proposals and to use them, with due account taken of their character, in practical politics.

"With deep respect and wishes of successes in your activities

[Signed] M. Gorbachev"

'AMERICANS WATCH' ALLEGES RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY CIA

PM111805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[T. Anatolyev "Rejoinder": "In the Light of Day"]

[Text] As is well known, the U.S. CIA does not like publicity. The CIA prefers to operate under cover of secrecy, shrouding its dirty deeds in a cloak of lies and disinformation. Recently, however, the U.S. espionage center's criminal deeds have been publicized increasingly often.

Recently the U.S. public organization, American Watch Committee, issued a statement exposing the CIA's direct responsibility for the flagrant human rights violations by the "contras" gangs, whose activity it finances and directs, and also for false information contained in those gangs' reports to the U.S. Congress.

On the basis of many witnesses' testimonies, American Watch accused the "contras" of the systematic torture and killing of Nicaraguans suspected of Sandinist sympathies. For example, last year alone, the statement says, gangs kidnapped and murdered around 90 Nicaraguans. Disseminating the deliberate lie about "human rights violations" by the Sandinist government, the CIA at the same time organizes with the "contras'" help veritable witchhunt of Nicaraguan patriots.

Thus the champions of "democracy" in Langley, where the CIA's headquarters are located, flagrantly violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights, both approved by the international community of states, which ban the inhuman and brutal treatment of people, all forms of violence, experiments involving the use of drugs, torture, forcible deprivation of liberty, interrogations, and other interference of any kind in people's private lives.

And it is precisely in those matters that the CIA shows such zeal. And not only with regard to Nicaraguans. Suffice it to recall the U.S. speical services' outrageous and high-handed treatment of Soviet diplomat V.S.Yurchenko, who was humiliated for 93 days in the CIA's torture chambers. The Soviet diplomat described his experiences in an interview given to journalists and will be describing even more in his notes which he is preparing for publication.

According to the information of Americas Watch, many U.S. citizens are also being kept under surveillance by the U.S. special services. The persecution of those who disagree with Washington's foreign policy course is being intensified. A house subcommittee has conducted hearings on this question. Addressing those hearings, H. Burkhalter, member of the American Watch leadership, specifically stated that the CIA has prepared a secret report about a campaign of "disinformation" on the events in Nicaragua that is allegedly being conducted by a number of antiwar organizations in the United States. Prominent representatives of the U.S. press are increasingly frequently the target of CIA attacks, the participants in the hearings pointed out.

So the CIA's attempts to intimidate the public and silence witnesses are not achieving their aim. On the contrary, in the light of day one can see increasingly clearly the scale of the U.S. special services' crimes which, when highlighted, stand before the world in their true and vile complexion.

ARTICLES VIEW U.S. ATTITUDES ON PEACE ISSUES

PM111150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "When the Curtain Was Raised"]

[Text] Washington-New York, March -- It is as though a thick, impenetrable curtain was raised, and Americans saw a rare sight -- the streets of Moscow, the faces of Soviet people, the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. They heard in English translation excerpts from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

These were unusual days for millions of U.S. citizens, who are starved of information about the Soviet Union. True, there was no shortage of anti-Soviet fantasies, cliches, or attempts to interpret facts to suit bourgeouis propaganda. Despite all these distortions, however, the truths that Americans learned during the days of the congress about the Soviet people's life, about our plans for socioeconomic development, and about Moscow's peace initiatives made a deep impression here and forces people to think, to compare, and to contrast.

Indeed, there was plenty to compare. Events unfolded as if following a script specially designed to show everyone who it is that really desires peace and displays realism and a sense of responsibility, and who it is that, while holding forth about "peaceful intentions," steps up material preparations for war and continues to pursue the elusive specter of strategic superiority. The world was faced with two philosophies of international relations and two programs for practical actions -- the Soviet program of peaceful coexistence between the two systems with equal security for the sides under conditions of a reduction in the level of military confrontation, and the U.S. program of "peace through strength," of "peace" surrounded by growing mountains of destructive weapons.

The first reports about the CPSU Central Committee Political Report started arriving in the United States from Moscow on Tuesday, 25 February. Commenting on its foreign policy sections, observers admitted that the Soviet Union is consistently marching along the path it has elaborated, the path of peace and security for everyone, and returned time and again to the historic program for the total elimination of mass destruction weapons by the end of the present century and to the USSR's other peace proposals.

On the next day -- 26 February -- Americans watching their television sets heard U.S. President R. Reagan's address on military and foreign policy questions. The speech struck a note sharply discordant not only with what the Soviet Union is calling for, but also with post-Geneva sentiments in the United States itself. The President demanded the prevention of any slowdown at all in the pace of the U.S. military budget's buildup. He presented as the greatest achievement of his administration the fact that the years when the right-wing Republicans have been in power have seen the start of production of new weapon systems like the MX and Trident missiles and the B-1B and Stealth bombers and the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Europe. Reagan repeated the bogus argument that has been actively used recently by advocates of the military-industrial complex: The buildup of U.S. military muscle, he claimed, is necessary for success at the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks. "Strength," the President declared, "is the most persuasive argument we have to convince our adversaries to negotiate seriously."

Local commentators hastened to explain that Reagan's address on national television was addressed primarily to the domestic audience, and that its main purpose was to exert pressure on Congress, which has recently displayed growing reluctance to approve in full the U.S. military budget requested by the administration for fiscal 1987. But neither the contents of the address nor the timing of its delivery left any doubt that this was at the same time a kind of "reply to Moscow," a reaction to growing pressure from the public, which demands from Washington constructive steps in response to the Soviet peace initiatives. All those who hoped for changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations could not but have experienced a feeling of profound disappointment with the U.S. President's address, couched in the vein of confrontational rhetoric. This feeling was particularly strong, since only a few days earlier the newspapers had reported the "U.S. reply" to the Soviet proposals of 15 January this year. Judging by what the newspapers wrote, the positive elements of this reply are lost among all kind of reservations, "provisos," and "conditions" that block the solution of specific disarmament questions.

The world waited almost 1 and 1/2 months to hear what the United States would say to the Soviet peace proposals. The press reported differences of opinion within the Washington corridors of power and a "painful quest" for a balanced answer that would calm the public's anxiety and would not prevent the implementation of military programs. Thus, it saw the light of day and was submitted at the negotiating table in Geneva.

Times in America are, however, different from what they were 5-6 years ago. Even though the incumbent administration is still the same and its policy has essentially undergone few changes, the mood in the country today is significantly different from that which predominated here in the initial period of political frosts and heated anticommunist speeches. The Americans' readiness to support the sharply anti-Soviet course and to vote for high military expenditure has noticeably diminished. A desire for changes and for a switch to calmer, more reasonable, and more realistic principles is clearly noticeable in the country's social climate.

On the very same day when President Reagan delivered his above-mentioned speech on television, the U.S. House of Representatives was the scene of sharp debates, extremely typical of the present stage. Despite desperate resistance from the most loyal backers of the White House's course, the legislators passed by 268 votes to 148 a resolution calling on the U.S. President to immediately resume talks with the Soviet Union for the purpose of concluding a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The resolution also calls on the President to submit for ratification by the Senate the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, which were signed by the United States earlier but have still not been approved by the supreme legislative body. Congressmen Fascell, Downey, and Coughlin delivered very sharp speeches, testifying that many legislators do not share the basic postulates of the administration's strong-arm, confrontational policy.

"A threat to our very existence increasingly hangs over us," Congressman Studds exclaimed. "But this is not only a threat stemming from our rivals' weapons, it is also a threat stemming from the arms we ourselves are creating... The theory that new types of weapons and new technological breakthroughs will make the world secure and stable is one of the false gods of the nuclear age." And THE WASHINGTON POST remarked immediately that this significant step was taken by Congress the day after a call echoed again from Moscow, from the CPSU congress rostrum, asking the U.S. leadership to follow the Soviet Union's example and to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Life is a strict teacher, and only those who are incapable of drawing conclusions from the past fail to learn its lessons. Despite all the programs for America's rearmament, which have already cost the country 1 trillion dollars, in the opinion of all objective observers the United States has gained neither security nor military superiority over the Soviet Union. Political and economic pressure on the socialist countries and the attempts to exhaust them out by means of the arms race have failed to produce the results expected by those who hate socialism.

The mountains of arms have produced no political dividends for Washington, but have imposed a heavy burden on the country's economy, increasing the federal budget deficit to dangerous dimensions and resulting in the curtailment and elimination of social programs. Americans are practical people by nature. If something fails to work, they will try a different solution. The congressional debate on the requested new military budget totaling 320 billion dollars (an 11-percent increase compared with the previous year) and the unwillingness of many legislators, both Democrats and Republicans, to march in step with the administration are just one manifestation of this desire for changes and quest for alternatives.

Despite the apparently monolithic nature of Washington's foreign policy facade, the actual range of opinions and moods in the country is markedly broader and more diverse. Quite a few influential people here -- politicians, public figures, businessmen, labor union leaders, clergymen, and spokesmen of the scientific world -- are worried by the threat of a nuclear apocalypse. They are aware of the vital need to curb and reverse the race to the abyss. So far as they are concerned the Soviet proposals represent a good basis for the achievement of reasonable accords.

Senator Gary Hart is well known to us from numerous television reports in 1984, when he contested the Democratic Party nomination for U.S. President. He is boyish, with thick dark brown hair that is beginning to gray, and quick in his movements. Small lights summoning the legislators to another vote lit up constantly on the large clock in his office, but the senator did not wish to interrupt our conversation. Because, as he himself said, he believes that Soviet-U.S. relations are of decisive significance not only for the peoples of our two countries but also for the whole world. Under conditions when mountains of arms have been stockpiled, threatening the annihilation of all mankind, G. Hart developed his thought, the United States and the USSR bear not only a political but also a moral responsibility for the fate of peace.

The senator described the USSR's peace initiatives outlined in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress as extremely positive and dictated by good will and the desire to achieve specific results.

A certain contradictoriness can also be discerned in the senator's statements. On the whole, however, the conversation with the legislator, considered to be one of the Capitol Hill's experts on military-strategic issues, gave the impression that one was face to face with a thinking man, a politician aware of the realities of our age. G. Hart said with great alarm that, unless the brakes are applied today, the locomotive of the arms race, and of the nuclear missile and space arms race in particular, could finally get out of control.

"I totally agree," he said "with General Secretary Gorbachev that there can be no security for one great power to the detriment of another's security, that new political thinking is required in our age..."

The White House, the lawn of the presidential mansion, and Pennsylvania Avenue with its speeding cars can be seen from the window of the office where Paul Warnke sits at his desk. Only a few hundred meters separate the offices of the Clifford and Warnke Law Firm from the "first house of the country."

But the political distance separating the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT-II talks from the Reagan administration's course is much greater. Warnke believes that the policy of strength of the Republican administration, which has derailed the arms limitation talks, is detrimental to the country's vital interests. It is based on false premises that doom it to failure.

"As a participant in Soviet-U.S. talks," he said, "I can say most definitely that any attempt to deal with the Soviet Union 'from a position of strength' is a hopeless task. History has shown that arms limitation accords can be achieved only when this is in the interests of both sides and intensifies both sides' feeling of security."

Whence this divergence of views on Washington's foreign policy? Why did the age of "frosts" arrive after a period when the two countries managed to reach important accords? In Warnke's opinion, the point is that in recent times the upper hand in Washington has been gained by people captivated by images of the "Wild West" as depicted in Western movies -- walk into the saloon with pistols at your side, slam a fist on the table, and issue an ultimatum.

On parting, P. Warnke handed me the latest bulletin issued by the Committee for National Security, an organization he heads. Outlining the main provisions of the Soviet plan to free the world from nuclear weapons, the authors of the publication call on the U.S. Government not to miss this unique opportunity. "The United States and the USSR are at a crossroads," the bulletin says. "...We are faced with opportunities for deep cuts in both sides' nuclear arsenals and for prevention of an arms race in space..."

"Unfortunately," Warnke said, "many people's awareness lags behind the changing realities. Some of our people live in the past, when America, cut off by two oceans, was considerably stronger than everyone it came into conflict with, when it was able to dictate its will to others. That time is gone forever. And the sooner everyone realizes this, the better..."

U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN REPORTED, VIEWED

Reagan Hints at Intervention

LD090701 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 9 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has again lashed out against Nicaragua. In his regular Saturday address to the nation on the radio, he made statements aimed at further boosting the current hysterical anti-Nicaraguan campaign in the capital of the United States. The slanderous campaign is used by the U.S. Administration get congressional approval for appropriation of 100 million dollars for "aid" to the counter-revolutionary gangs, President Reagan distorted the real facts and charged the Nicaraguans with "aggression" against the neighbour states. Yet he did not say a word that it is precisely the USA which is trying to overthrow the legitimate Nicaraguan Government by acting through the agency of the gangs of the "contras" formed by the CIA. In pressuring the Congress for the appropriation of military aid to the "contras", the President said that the voting scheduled to be held on that issue on March 10 would be of "paramount importance for the security of the United States. In doing so, he hinted meaningfully that it is only through the appropriation of military "aid" to the anti-Nicaraguan gangs that the congressmen will be able to prevent the "use of U.S. troops" in Central America.

Terms Aid 'Moral Duty'

LD101957 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- America's moral duty, this is how President of the United States Reagan described the aid to gangs of "contras" who try to overthrow the lawful Government of Nicaragua. The President spoke in the White House today before representatives of various ultra-right organisations and heads of groupings of reactionary immigration. He drew them into an unprecedented campaign of pressure on the Congress which the administration launched in an effort to get the endorsement of its request for the appropriation of 100 million dollars as aid to terrorists. The President will be meeting congressmen every day this week, the last week before the voting in the House of Representatives on the request for aid.

As is known, the opposition to the U.S. policy with regard to Nicaragua is mounting on the Capitol Hill. Reagan himself had to admit today that he in engaged in a very difficult struggle against the Congress.

Bogomolov Comments

PM111111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's column": "Escalation of Threat"]

[Text] Havana -- The provocative exercises recently held by U.S. naval forces off the shores of Nicaragua are now being followed by a whole series of maneuvers involving the U.S. military launched near Nicaragua's land borders.

The territory of Honduras is the real bridgehead for the military preparations this time. Some 4,500 Pentagon officers and men took part in "Terencio Sierra-86" alone -- the joint U.S.-Honduran exercises that ended recently. In the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua airstrips are being completed that would be capable of receiving C-130 heavy transport planes used to ship U.S. invasion forces and combat hardware to "trouble spots." Honduras is also staging the "Cabanas-86" maneuvers involving subunits of the U.S. 83nd Airborne Division, which "won glory" for its reprisals against the Grenadians during the U.S. invasion of their island.

So events in Central America have reached the extremely dangerous point at which a direct threat of intervention against Nicaragua is created. That is also demonstrated by remarks by U.S. President R. Reagan, who is making increasingly frequent threats against the Sandinist revolution, and statements by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, who has previously tried to justify the possible use of the U.S. military in the struggle against the Nicaraguan people.

The U.S. Administration is now striving, come what may, to secure from the Congress an extra $100 million for assistance to the Nicaraguan "contras." These attempts even arouse opposition on Capitol Hill -- a House committee and a House subcommittee considering this question have already rejected the White House pleas. In an attempt to force Congress to pay up, administration spokesmen are not only threatening to "send in the Marines" but are also going all out to kick up a militarist fuss near the Nicaraguan borders. The U.S. strategists are increasingly reminiscent of gamblers ready to risk all and to resort to all kinds of adventures. The present escalation of military activities is being justified by citing the notorious defense of U.S. "national security," as though little Nicaragua, the target of foreign interference and subversive actions by counterrevolutionaries, could "threaten" the United States.

It is obvious that this is not a "security" matter at all but Washington's proclaimed doctrine of "neoglobalism," which envisages flagrant interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples and is a device used to fuel America's military preparations in Central America. Preparations which pose a new threat not only to that region but to the whole world.

U.S. BILL ON ANTITERRORIST ACTION ABROAD DECRIED

PM111025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 7

[Professor I. Lukashuk article: "Struggle Against Terrorism, or Neoglobalism?"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has adopted a bill on prosecution for acts of terrorism committed against U.S. citizens abroad. To substantiate this document, its authors refer to the principle of international law according to which a country has the right to prosecute for crimes committed outside its borders when they are directed against its security or the exercise of its state functions.

Of course prosecution can take place if crimes most dangerous to a state are committed. But subsequent points in the bill provide for the prosecution of any persons who even attempt outside the United States to jeopardize business or residential premises or vehicles belonging to any American citizen. Thus, the draft law makes too broad an interpretation of the initial principle.

Further, a foreigner may be punished by a given state if he is on its territory. However, this fundamental point was not reflected in the bill in the requisite manner.

Such a free and broad interpretation of the law cannot fail to create misgivings. "Legitimate" grounds are being created for interference in other countries; affairs on the pretext of protecting American citizens and their property. It is known that this pretext was used for the invasion of Grenada and the overthrow of its government by force. Let us also recall the events connected with the Achille Lauro, when a foreign aircraft was intercepted in international airspace on the pretext of combating terrorism, and then an armed force was landed without permission on the territory of a sovereign state -- Italy. They are now trying to "legalize" this kind of activity.

This approach is in flagrant contradiction to international law. Even the American doctrine of international law agrees with this. As Professor M. Singer of Harvard University writes, "there is universal agreement that a state cannot invade another state's territory without its permission using any part of the law enforcement machinery -- judicial or executive."

The illegal broadening of the sphere of its laws' extraterritorial action is a manifestation of the distinctive U.S. "juridical neoglobalism." Underpinned by its dominant position in the capitalist world, the United States is seeking to subordinate other countries and their citizens and companies to its laws. For example, the United States tried to use its legislation for the purpose of underming the USSR's economic ties with Western states during the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Even the EEC has declared that the U.S. measures "represent a radical broadening of U.S. jurisdiction -- which is illegal under international law." However, as M. Singer also stated, "the United States has to a significant extent totally disregarded protests against the violation of other states' exclusive jurisdiction."

The authors of the bill try to conceal the extention of the action of American laws to other states behind the mask of struggle against acts of terrorism. Terrorism really is one of the most serious crimes, which make all people of good will indignant. However, attempts to use the struggle against terrorist activity as a cover for neo-globalist aspirations will only help it to spread. The United States bears a considerable share of the responsibility for this. And this fact is indirectly acknowledged in the aforementioned draft law. It sates that there were more than 8,000 cases of international terrorism between 1968 and 1985. More than half of them were directed against American targets. A fact worth thinking about.

Crises and conflicts are rich soil for international terrorism. Undeclared wars and the export of counterrevolution in all forms are very dangerous manifestations of the state terrorism practiced by the United States. Terrorism begets terrorism.

Experience attests that only broad cooperation among states can bring success in the struggle against terrorism. But the method of one-sided strong-arm actions to which the United States has recourse, counting on its usual impunity, only creates conditions for the spread of terrorism.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'FALSIFYING' SOVIET ARMS BUDGET

PM111300 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[Commentary "specially" for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by V. Bogachev, TASS observer on military questions: "The Myth of the 'Soviet Military Threat' Is a Tool of Deception"]

[Text] In his recent appeal to the country the U.S. President claimed that preparing for war is one of the most effective means of safeguarding peace.

Back in 1980 the leaders of the Republican Party proclaimed it as their aim quite unambiguously to achieve U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. A corresponding provision was included in the party platform adopted by the preelection convention.

Later, when the authors of the platform came to power in the United States, they were disappointed to discover that their aims of preparing for nuclear war and the course of military superiority aroused protests not only abroad but in the United States itself.

In order to justify preparing for nuclear war, the White House put forward a fantastic thesis about a "U.S. lag behind the Soviet Union in terms of virtually all indicators of military might." Contrary to elementary logic, the U.S. Administration started to convince Americans that the only reliable way toward disarmament lay through first building up U.S. military might.

It would probably be no exaggeration to say that in no sphere of political demagoguery has the deception of Americans by their government in this century reached such a scale as is now the case regarding the correlation between Soviet and U.S. forces in the military sphere.

Recently U.S. leaders have opened up a new sphere in the fantastic fabrications about the "U.S. lag." In his recent appeal to the country President Reagan demanded a new increase in military spending and, in order to "substantiate" his military program, cited absurd "figures" about the Soviet Union's military spending. He claimed in particular that over the last 15 years -- from 1970 through 1985 -- the USSR had spent $500 billion more on defense than the United States.

Just what portion of the Soviet budget, according to Reagan, was allocated to military needs? Let us do some basic arithmetic. U.S. military spending over the last 15 years amounted to $1 trillion 500 billion. Let us add to that -- as Reagan advises -- $500 billion and convert the total into rubles. It turns out to be around R2 trillion ($2.489 trillion).

As is well known, the entire Soviet budget in these 15 years amounted to R4 trillion. So it turns out that for all these years the USSR has been spending half of its state budget on military needs! The legitimate question arises: Can a state shoulder such a burden of military spending for 15 years, and in peacetime too? The answer, it seems to us, is obvious.

These pathetic "budget calculations" are as groundless as Washington's conclusions about the "violation of the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States" or the fantasies about the Soviet Union's tenfold superiority in terms of medium-range nuclear means. On the basis of the same "arithmetic" they turn the actual, more than threefold, U.S. superiority in strategic bombers into a Soviet "advantage."

Reagan's figure-juggling fully reveals the workings of the U.S. strategy of intimidating people with the "Soviet military threat," which the White House invariably uses to extort new appropriations for war preparations.

Is it not time for the United States to end the exercise of falsifying the figures about the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States, abandon the course of achieving military superiority, and seriously tackle the problems of arms reductions through honest talks?

ARISTOV RECEIVES JAMES GIFFEN FOR TRADE TALKS

LD121048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (TASS) -- USSR Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov today received James Giffen, president of the joint U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, who is in Moscow. A wide range of topics was examined concerning the state of and prospects for developing trade and economic ties between the two countries.

U.S.-SOVIET SHIPPING TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD112028 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Prospects for developing Soviet-U.S. relations in shipping are the topic of discussion at the talks which opened here today. They centre, among other things, on possibilities for concluding a bilateral inter-governmental branch agreement.

A number of restrictions on calls by ships of the Soviet Union and the United States at their ports have been in effect since 1982 as a result of U.S. actions, which does not conform with world practice and the interests of shipowners. The Soviet side suggests creating a legal basis for regulating relationships in the field of sea transport in compliance with the universally recognized principles of the freedom of shipping. The sides failed to reach substantial accords on these issues at the talks held in Washington last December.

The agreements on sea shipping signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972 and 1975 were in effect in the last decade.

TASS REVIEWS U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

LD120745 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 12 Mar 86

["Consequences of Washington's Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

On March 13, 1961, a quarter of a century ago, the U.S. Government advanced the programme of so-called social, economic and political development of Latin American countries, the programme that was named "Alliance for Progress."

The programme which applied to 19 countries of the continent meant one of the most subtle and scopeful forms of consolidating the United States domination in the Western Hemisphere. But its aim was, above all, to prevent revolutionary transformations, stifle liberation movements and the struggle against local oligarchies. The Bolivian newspaper "TARDE" wrote justifiably that U.S. monopoly capital cannot grant disinterested aid, since this would mean to give up vast profits drawn from Latin American countries.

Over 20 years, the "Alliance for Progress" programme was used for the pumping of profits from Latin America to banks in the USA.

Washington demanded from participants in the "Alliance for Progress" obligatory economic, financial, land and social reforms whose implementation would be agreed upon with the U.S. Administration. After numerous modifications of the U.S. policy in the region, the "Alliance for Progress" dissolved in subsequent programmes having the same aims. But the main principles of the programme and the mechanisms of Washington's manipulations in Latin America operate to this day. Latin America's huge foreign debt, mostly to U.S. banks, is a catastrophic consequence of such manipulations. Last year Latin America's debt surpassed 372 billion dollars, that is 972.6 dollars per capita.

Within the next ten years, Latin American countries must pay out 400 billion dollars of interest alone.

In one of its reviews, the United Nations Economic and Social Council noted that Latin America has been living through a most acute, profound and prolonged crisis over the past 50 years, the crisis that has most serious social and economic consequences. The policy of Washington that brazenly interferes in the affairs of the continent has a direct bearing on the plight of Latin America. This interference is supplemented now with the United States direct military threat in Central America. Thus, ignoring the efforts of a number of states, specifically member countries of the Contadora Group, aimed at a political settlement of problems in the region, the present U.S. Administration banks exclusively on military force. Striving to arm to the teeth the Nicaraguan "contras" -- former Somoza men and hired murderers from the CIA, Washington hopes to stifle the progressive regime in Nicaragua. Three weeks ago, President Reagan refused to meet foreign ministers of countries of the Contadora Group who arrived in the USA to support the Contadora process, while he gave a hospitable welcome to three leaders of "contras". This is the essence of the United States "alliance" with Latin American countries, the alliance of a robber and his victims.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION'S UN LIBRARY CHARGES REFUTED

LD111926 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Slanders of the 'Heritage Fondation' Refuted" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The Department of Public Information of the United Nations Organisation has resolutely refuted the slanderous fabrications issued by the right-wing American "research" organisation "Heritage Foundation" against the library of the United Nations. The charges made against the library by that rightist centre, which is closely associated with the current U.S. Administration, are absolutely groundless and virtually wrong, the statement by the department says.

As has already been reported, the American rightists are extremely unhappy about the fact that the members of the missions accredited to the U.N. and the U.N. Secretariat can borrow at the library newspapers and magazines of the socialist and peaceable developing states and publications on problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament, against apartheid and racism, for a fair international economic order. All this is "inadmissible sedition" in the opinion of self-styled censors, who are not against bossing the U.N. library the way they do that at the school and university libraries of the USA, from which books by Mark Train, Theordore Dreiser, John Steinbeck and Kurt Vonnegut as well as many other writers have been banned.

They have demanded in the form of an ultimatum a change in the rules of the U.N. library, failing which they threatened all sorts of sanctions, which the Washington politicos so much like to use against that international organisation.

They on the banks of the Potomac are particularly displeased with the presence on the library's staff of employees from the USSR and the other socialist countries, which is quite natural for an international organisation. They have floated a rumour about some "red dominance" in the library. But how do matters actually stand? The Public Information Department easily exposed the professional liars from the "Heritage Foundation". Twenty-three posts out of 64 on the staff of the U.N. library are occupied by citizens of the USA, while there are only eight librarians from the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR. The remaining jobs are occupied by citizens of the West European countries, Japan and non-aligned countries.

PROPOSED U.S. MISSILE SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA NOTED

LD111931 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 11 TASS -- The White House announced today that President Reagan has decided to sell a large consignment of anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia. An official notification to this effect is sent to the United States Congress. In the framework of the deal whose value is estimated at 354 million dollars, the United States will sell "Sidewinder", "Harpoon" and "Stinger" missiles to Saudi Arabia. The report stresses that the missile delivery is aimed at meeting Saudi Arabia's "vital needs" in the sphere of security.

Observers hold that Washington thus hopes to persuade Riyadh to back its Middle East policy.

PRK'S HENG SAMRIN GREETS 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

PM111355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Text of message from Heng Samrin to 27th CPSU Congress under the general heading "Foreign Greetings in Connection with the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] To the 27th CPSU Congress

Dear comrades! On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and all the Cambodian people I convey to the CPSU Central Committee and the fraternal Soviet people fervent greetings and sincere congratulations on the 27th CPSU Congress.

Under the CPSU's leadership, the Soviet people have achieved remarkable successes in socioeconomic development and the scientific and cultural spheres and have convincingly demonstrated socialism's creative potential in the matter of building a developed economy and a crisis-free society of universal social equality and justice. Since the early days of the revolution, the Soviet Union has set a remarkable example and been a reliable bulwark of the international communist, workers' and national liberation movement. Thanks to their creative activity and struggle for peace and international security, the Soviet people have made a tremendous contribution to social progress throughout the world. Progressive mankind highly appreciates and actively supports the CPSU's persistent efforts aimed at ensuring international security, universal peace, and social progress.

Cambodian Communists and all the Cambodian people sincerely rejoice at each significant success by the fraternal Soviet people and advocate the development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries' parties and peoples in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people profound and sincere gratitude for the great support and effective assistance given to the Cambodian people in building the new society and strengthening national independence.

Allow me to wish the Soviet people, led by the glorious CPSU, headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, new achievements in implementing the historic tasks put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and aimed at further accelerating the Soviet Union's progress along the path to communism. The fulfillment of these tasks will be a tremendous contribution to the struggle for universal peace and to the success of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the whole world. May the fraternal ties of combat solidarity and all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples strengthen and develop from day to day.

We wish the 27th CPSU Congress outstanding success.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee

PHAM VAN DONG AWARDED OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER

OW281427 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to award an October Revolution Order to Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for actively participating in the revolutionary movement and for making great contributions to developing and consolidating the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK PRAISES CPSU CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD120844 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 13 TASS -- The socialist countries' international activity and their steadfast commitment to peace and international security are in line with the goals of the U.N.-proclaimed International Peace Year, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said at a meeting of the Czechoslovak Commission for observing International Peace Year.

He said that the humanism and peaceful nature of the socialist states' policy of fending off the threat of a nuclear war, achieving peaceful solutions to international conflicts, fostering an atmosphere of trust, promoting disarmament and making certain that outer space is used exclusively for peaceful pursuits have been strikingly demonstrated by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Speaking there, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a scientifically grounded plan to preserve world peace, which offers answers to the urgent problems of the times and makes comprehensive proposals for their resolution, Chnoupek said in his speech which was published in today's newspapers. He said the peace proposals advanced at the 27th Congress of the CPSU are innovative, bold, straightforward and convincing.

They inspire efforts to avert a nuclear disaster, bring about disarmament and speed the all-round development of humanity, and spotlight the goals and ideals of International Peace Year, Chnoupek said.

The Soviet Union's latest initiatives which, once fulfilled, will enable mankind to enter the third millenium in peace mark a new stage in the history of nations, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said. Concrete, daring and realistic, they show a road to peaceful coexistence and detente and suggest ways of saving mankind from the threat of war.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister went on to say that his country will carry on its policy of strengthening cooperation and coordinating its actions with the other Warsaw Treaty member states and continue to unwaveringly uphold the ideal of peace and cooperation. "We are proud," he said, "that in these efforts for progress and the triumph of reason Czechoslovakia is in the same ranks with the Soviet Union."

GASPAR, SHALAYEV HOLD MEETING ON TRADE UNIONS

LD051946 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 5 (MTI) Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU, held talks with Stepan Shalayev, president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, and with members of the council's secretariat, in Moscow Tuesday [4 March]. Discussions were held on topical issues of WFTU's work and the international trade union movement.

REPORTAGE ON SPANISH NATO REFERENDUM

International Pressure Noted

LD112224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Correspondent Valentin Gorkayev report from Madrid]

[Text] One day before the referendum, which will resolve the issue of whether Spain will leave NATO or remain in this military bloc, the situation in the country is quite tense. The fact that Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, along with other members of the government, has recently appeared daily on radio and television, giving interviews to newspapers and magazines trying to demonstrate the need for Spain to be in the North Atlantic alliance, shows just how heated the political struggle is. Pressure has also been stepped up on the Spanish from abroad: Mario Soares, president of Portugal; Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi; FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl; and U.S. Vice President George Bush; have recently called urgently on Spain to remain in NATO.

How can one explain such broad and unconcealed pressure on the Spanish from abroad, and the unprecedented efforts being made by Spanish Socialists to tip the scales in favor of continued Spanish membership of NATO? Without any doubt, this is all being done due to the anxiety which is aroused in them by the latest public opinion polls. Although as a result of a broad propaganda campaign by the government the number of supporters of the country remaining in the North Atlantic alliance has risen somewhat, a week before the referendum, however, those who are against NATO remain in the majority. The referendum will show to what degree the last week has influenced the attitude of the fairly large number of those who are wavering. Its preliminary results will be known on Wednesday, 19 March, at approximately 1900 hours Moscow time.

'Franco Link' Viewed

LD111916 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] You already know that a general referendum is being held tomorrow in Spain during which inhabitants of the country are to voice their opinion on the subject of Madrid's membership of NATO.

Madrid is being given powerful political and propaganda support in this by Washington and other Atlantic capitals, for whom Spain's participation in NATO is not just a question of prestige, but also a question of strengthening the Mediterranean flank of the aggressive bloc. It is precisely to this region that the United States attaches particular significance in its neo-globalism plans, both in the fight against European socialist countries and for subjecting North African and Middle Eastern states situated in the Mediterranean Sea basin to its influence.

The broad anti-U.S. movement in Spain serves as the mainspring of the anti-NATO movement. The overwhelming majority of Spaniards are in favor of the eliminating of U.S. military bases which were set up as early as the times of the dictatorial Franco regime. Links established during those years between Washington and Madrid were so close that the Spaniards' bad memories about this period live on even many years after the death of Franco. However, the matter does not concern feelings alone, the matter is, first and foremost, of politics.

Many Spaniards are well aware that the U.S. bases on the country's territory are closely tied up with Washington's nuclear strategy and represent a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of Spain. Expansion and strengthening of the position of the aggressive NATO bloc is not only an anachronism in the light of the present antiwar moods in Europe, and in Spain itself, but also an attempt by Washington and other Atlanticists to aggravate further still the situation on the European continent. Millions of Spaniards have responded keenly to the Soviet peace initiatives, which were again confirmed from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. These initiatives have clearly shown that it is a policy of peace and ridding the earth of nuclear arms is the only alternative to preparations for nuclear war and the strengthening of military blocs. And, whatever the outcome of tomorrow's referendum in Spain, this policy is carving its way everywhere, including the Pyrenees.

PRAVDA DEPLORES ITALIAN ACCESSION TO SDI

PM111643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Nikolay Prozhogin: "Washington's Star Bridle"]

[Text] News agencies have reported that the Italian Government has given the "green light" to participation by the country's industrial companies and firms in the American "star wars" program. This decision was taken at a session of a special interministerial committee headed by Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Italy has thereby become the third West European state after Britain and the FRG to join the Pentagon's dangerous plans to create space-based strike weapons.

In accordance with the now familiar scenario developed in Washington, U.S. allies are assigned a secondary role for the fulfillment of which they are promised the reward of an as yet unestablished honorarium plus an additional reward in the form of access to the "latest American technology." Some capitalist entrepreneurs have swallowed the bait. Dreaming of immediate, albeit highly problematical profits, and ignoring the threat to mankind concealed in the "star wars" plans and, consequently, the threat to themselves, they are joining the queue for dollar handouts, thereby contributing to the Washington star bridle being thrown over their countries.

It would seem that political figures should be more circumspect. Indeed, it cannot be said that the plan for "star wars" preparations has not aroused keen discussion in Italian political spheres. Voiced in the course of these discussions in particular were well founded fears that implementation of this plan would block a solution to the problem of nuclear arms reduction and elimination. And this problem is particularly painful for Italy, which, having already granted its territory for the deployment of American cruise missiles, has placed itself in the position of a Pentagon nuclear hostage.

However, on the question of joining"star wars," the Italian Government proved unable to stand its ground in the face of pressure from Washington. Meanwhile, the pressure from the other side of the ocean is not letting up. Now, in an attempt to draw its West European allies still deeper into its militarist preparations, Washington is demanding not only actual participation by foreign companies and firms in its "star wars" preparations, but also official support for SDI at a state level, that is, the signing of corresponding intergovernmental agreements. "The United States is pressing its allies and waiting for West European governments to join its project," Italy's ANSA news agency reports, commenting on the talks being held in the Pentagon by an Italian delegation which includes both representatives of a number of state and private companies and high-ranking officials from ministries in Rome.

In this connection it is useful to once again recall the appeal made from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum to the leaders of states with different social systems to adopt a responsible attitude to the key problem of world politics today -- the problem of war and peace. No sober-minded statesman has the right to evade this responsibility.

SPD URGES FRG TO 'RENOUNCE' SDI PARTICIPATION

LD112024 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn March 11 TASS -- The Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) issued a statement here today urging the West German Government to renounce the participation in the U.S. "star wars" programme and also in the implementation of the so-called "European Defence Initiative", a West European equivalent of the U.S. project. The leading body of the West German key opposition party demanded that the West German Government come out immediately for terminating all nuclear weapon tests, freezing nuclear arsenals and oppose the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

UK BARS PENTAGON 'CONSULTANTS' FROM SDI FIRMS

PM111121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Explanations Demanded"]

[Text] London, 8 Mar -- The British secretary of state for defense has demanded an explanation from the Pentagon regarding the visit by a group of high-ranking "consultants" from across the ocean headed by K. Robinson, the FINANCIAL TIMES, the well-informed organ of British business circles, reports. The officially declared aim of the visit, the newspaper points out, was the intention to "study" those sectors of British industry which will participate in implementation of the American "star wars" program. However, in actual fact the transatlantic visitors intended to carefully check activities of British companies and convey this information to a special Pentagon department which, in the opinion of the FINANCIAL TIMES, is compiling a "top-secret list of important military technology." This is connected with the U.S. military department's plan to classify as top secret the developments of firms which have expressed willingness to cooperate in implementation of the SDI program.

This inevitably means that Britain will have to pay for participation in SDI both by having its national sovereignty undermined and by having its own industrial development retarded. Companies appearing on the Pentagon's secret list, the newspaper points out, would be deprived of the right to apply their technology in the production of non-military products. The blatant nature of this encroachment by the American military on the sovereign rights of another country has forced even the conservative British Government -- a government which usually obediently supports Washington's militarist undertakings -- to stop and think. The secretary of state for defense refused to permit the transatlantic "consultants" to hold talks with British companies. K. Robinson was forced to hastily curtail his visit.

ORLOV DEPARTS PORTUGAL AFTER SOARES INAUGURATION

LD112238 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Vladimir Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who led the official delegation to the inauguration of Portugal's new president, today left for home. During its stay in Lisbon, the Soviet delegation was received by Portuguese President Mario Soares and Assembly of the Republic Speaker Fernando Monteiro do Amaral, and had a meeting with Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda. There was also a meeting of comradeship with Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH YSP'S ALI SALIM AL-BID

GF041550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met at noon today in Moscow with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee. During the meeting, amicable talks were held on various issues dealing with strengthening and developing the existing cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries. During the meeting, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid and Comrade Gorbachev expressed their satisfaction over the results of the talks of the YSP delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress with the representative of the Soviet leadership. Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid also expressed admiration for the progress of the 27th CPSU Congress. He affirmed the determination of our party and country to continue the strategic relations with the Soviet Union based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1979.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev congratulated Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid on behalf of the Soviet leadership and on his own behalf on his election as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. He confirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to grant various types of internationalist support to the PDRY in all fields.

YSP SECRETARY, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

GF061714 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, received in his office this morning Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, the USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they discussed means of cooperation between the two friendly countries, peoples, and parties and means of developing and strengthening them. Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah valued the honest support the USSR extends to our country; he expressed satisfaction over the principled stand the fraternal USSR adopts in support for our party and people at all times. He also praised the great results of the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR ambassador reiterated the continued honest aid and struggle support for our people in the framework of the strategic alliance between the two friendly parties and countries.

SYRIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTION DAY NOTED IN MOSCOW

PM071443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 11

[TASS report: "Syrian People's Festival"]

[Text] The further strengthening of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Syria accords with the interests of both countries' peoples and with the cause of progress and peace in the Middle East. This was emphasized in Moscow on 6 March, at a meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the Syrian Arab Republic's national day -- Revolution Day.

The speeches pointed out that the two countries' multifaceted ties are developing successfully on the sound basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union gives active assistance in Syria's economic development and invariably supports the Arab peoples' righteous cause in their struggle for their legitimate rights.

Participating in the meeting were W. Tannus, member of the Ba'th Party's Regional Leadership and president of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, and Yusuf Jum'ah, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

SHEVARDNADZE, YELTSIN MEET CASTRO AT AIRPORT

LD111910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A party and government delegation headed by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the Council of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Moscow from Pyongyang today on their way home.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Among those meeting the delegation were Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador in the USSR; and Vazquez, the Republic of Cuba's charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TURNS AWAY U.S. NUCLEAR VESSELS

LD071810 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Mexico City March 7 TASS -- The Mexican Government prohibited the Guardfish Atomic powered submarine and the military base ship "Dixon" of the U.S. Navy from entering the Mansanillo port. The Ministry of the Navy of Mexico says in a communique released here that the prohibition is in line with the position of Mexico which keeps nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships away from the territorial waters of the country. Mexico, the communique says, will continue this policy.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA GREETS GORBACHEV ON CONGRESS

PM111139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Message from Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega to M.S. Gorbachev under the general heading "Foreign greetings in connection with 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev!

On the occasion of the 27th CPSU Congress, I send you greetings from the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government and people.

The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrates the steady development of the Soviet state, which under V.I. Lenin's leadership began its historic path at the beginning of this century. All mankind knows about the Soviet people's contribution to the victory over Hitler's hordes.

The assistance which the USSR gives to different peoples and states of the world is generous and selfless. The USSR also gives invariable political and moral support to liberation movements which, like the Sandinist revolution, are the target of the present U.S. Administration's bellicose policy of state terrorism.

The Nicaraguan people are confident that the cause of world peace and the concrete tasks in this sphere for which the Soviet people are struggling [as published] under the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and the recent peace initiatives of 15 January this year will continue to make headway and will prevail over the policy which threatens the annihilation of all mankind. During the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, we send our fraternal greetings to you, esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, to the members of the CPSU, and to the heroic Soviet people.

Fraternal greetings,

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra